will be forwarded either direct or by [illegible] or South [illegible] piece, and [illegible] by rail or

Passengers are requested to [illegible] their heavy baggage [illegible] the day of the Steamer's departure, before [illegible] that it may be weighed on [illegible] small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at [illegible] P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

E. D. PARKER, [illegible] Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 13th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. [illegible] tons and 600 H. P., [illegible] will be despatched [illegible] carrying H. M.'s Mails, [illegible] Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day [illegible] to sailing, and no [illegible] will be allowed on any [illegible] the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

E. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

29th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL [illegible] the 3rd [illegible] will sell by Public Auction at [illegible] COTTON PICKINGS [illegible] instant, at [illegible] public auction [illegible] account [illegible]

12 bales Hinganghat cotton pickings.
[illegible] Wurdha do.
[illegible] sawgined Dharwar do.

MENESSE & Co.

3rd July 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. [illegible] APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at [illegible] DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 18, sundry articles, consisting of rich cut-glass and [illegible] ware, plated table and hanging argand lamps, candle [illegible] wall-shades, flower vases, centre pieces, looking-glasses, [illegible] counterpanes, blankets, [illegible] gentleman's, lady's and children's boots and shoes, letter and foolscap [illegible] copying [illegible] pictures [illegible] a microscope in case &c., &c.

Also,

Few Boxes of [illegible] Payne & Co.'s best Sherries, viz.—Class [illegible] Fine very dry and delicate. Amontillado—Extra Dry and well-matured. [illegible] Puro—Superior very dry. Few Boxes of Sauternes—Chateau Des Ormes 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL.

THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock at the premises by order of [illegible] Receiver appointed in Suit No. [illegible] of 1874 wherein Rottonba, widow of Runchord Meghjee is Plaintiff and Meghjee [illegible] is Defendant, the following properties in 2 Lots forming part of the estate of the said Thacker Runchord Meghjee.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the [illegible] tenements and dwelling-houses or dharamsalla [illegible] standing thereon, situate, lying and being at [illegible] in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of [illegible] and which said piece or parcel of land contains [illegible] square yards, [illegible] by the public road and partly by the property of Jaggon Bawa, Colee Nakwa, and Jairam Bhagjee respectively, on [illegible] the west partly by the property of Mungalgeer Bawa, [illegible] by the vacant ground of Jagonath, or on or towards [illegible] north by the vacant ground of Purshotum Senoy; and on [illegible] the south by the public road.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together [illegible] messuage, tenement or dwelling house, covered with [illegible] built with compound walls standing thereon, situate, [illegible] and being at Malabar Hill Point in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 113 feet in breadth and [illegible] feet in depth [illegible] compound, be the same little more or [illegible] in the subdistrict of [illegible] and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of [illegible] Esquire, on or towards the west by the [illegible] on or towards the north by the property of [illegible] and on or towards the south by the [illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the [illegible] or to Messrs. [illegible] Solicitors to the [illegible]

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT VADACHEE GADEE AND CHINA BUTCHER STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have received instructions [illegible] by Public Auction on the premises on the following [illegible] by order of Mortgagee, Purmanandass [illegible], Esq., by [illegible] the power vested in him [illegible] indenture of mortgage [illegible] date 9th day of May 1872, and on account and risk of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the following valuable properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, 8th July 1874, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or [illegible], together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on [illegible] side of [illegible] Row, called Vadachee Gadee, in [illegible] in the sub-district of Mandvi, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 204 and 1497, and bounded on the east [illegible] sweepers' passage and partly by the house of Mr. [illegible] Deesvo, on the west by the said Douree [illegible] Row or Vadachee Gadee, on the south by the house [illegible] standing in the name of Mr Lila [illegible] and on the north by the house of Lad Cooverbai [illegible] widow of Mr. [illegible] and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment [illegible] No. 24.

On THURSDAY the 9th day of July 1874, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, [illegible] standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in China Butcher Street, formerly called Green Market [illegible] district of Bhooleshwar, containing 133 1-3 square yards [illegible] the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2256, and bounded on the east by the property of Jooma Musjid or Great [illegible] on the west by a public road, on the north by a [illegible] passage, on the south by the public road called Chinna [illegible] and the said dwelling-house and premises are [illegible] Collector of Assessment under No. 49.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the [illegible]

[illegible] VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY [illegible] BOMBAY ROW, [illegible] of July 1874, at 4 p.m., Messrs. [illegible] have received instruction to sell [illegible] by order of the Mortgagee [illegible] and on account and risk of [illegible] Dewandier, the following [illegible] together with the chawl or [illegible] assessed under No. 12, [illegible] Fort, on the southern side [illegible] Fort and Colaba [illegible] bounded [illegible] by the property [illegible] towards the west by the [illegible] the north by [illegible] the south by the passage [illegible] widow of [illegible] said premises were for [illegible] of the said Mr. Ganpatrao [illegible]

[illegible] conditions of sale, apply to the [illegible]

[illegible] JOHNSTON & Co.

[illegible] AND COMPANY

[illegible] STREET, BOMBAY.

[illegible] TEAK SQUARES AND [illegible]

[illegible] CRAWFORD & Co.

[illegible] TISEMENTS.

[illegible] ACEA.

[illegible] REMOVAL of [illegible]

[illegible] ARY.

[illegible] pared for despatch [illegible] in addition [illegible] Market and [illegible] Freights.

Quotations of [illegible], Government [illegible]

Comparative Summary [illegible] as per Share [illegible] monthly and [illegible] respectively.

Comparative Statement [illegible] Yarn [illegible] Bombay from Great Britain [illegible] total for the months [illegible] 1869 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance [illegible] Rs. 10

Bombay [illegible] Meadow Street, Fort.

Sub-Lieut. W. J. [illegible] appointed [illegible] Staff Corps. Dated 1 [illegible] Bayly, [illegible] 1874. [illegible] George [illegible] Stanley [illegible] Anstey Bennett [illegible] Henry Goodeve [illegible] Charles Evans-Gordon [illegible] Archibald Hunter [illegible] Lieutenant George [illegible]

THEATRE.

[illegible] NIGHT

SATURDAY, 4th JULY.

ONE NIGHT ONLY AT REDUCED PRICES.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

J. PALGRAVE SIMPSON'S DRAMA, IN 3 ACTS, "TIME AND THE HOUR," AND LAUGHABLE FARCE, "NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY."

NOTE THE REDUCED PRICES.

DRESS CIRCLE ... Rs. 3 | GALLERY ... Rs. 1
STALLS ... 2 | PIT ... [illegible]

Dress Circle Seats can be secured at SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 15, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 114, Tardeo Road.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA and KIRKEE, up to the 31st July 1874, inclusive, for the construction of a MILITARY PRISON and its SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at Poona. Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col. R. E., Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 30th June 1874.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,300 new designs in

Rain Water Goods. Railing and Gates. Tomb Railing. Terminals. Cresting.	Verandahs. Conservatories. Covered Ways. Balconies. Fountains.	Columns & Lamps. School Fittings. Washhand Basins. Closets and Urinals. Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION

FOR BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS.

Cartridge Fillers, Recappers, &c., &c.,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUPERIOR STEEL SPECTACLES,

FINEST CRYSTAL Glasses ... Rs. 4-8 | REAL BRAZILIAN Pebbles ... Rs. 6-12

CONCAVE AND CONVEX, OF ALL POWERS.

Each pair is supplied with a [illegible] case.

	Rs.	a.
Eye-Glasses, unframed, with hole for ribbon, each	1	4
Double-folding Eye-Glasses, in Vulcanite Frames, per pair	2	8
Double-folding, in Gold Frames, [illegible]	30	0
Eye Preservers, neutral tinted glass, per pair, in case	4	0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COOPER AND COMPANY,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
Autobiography of J. S. Mill	4	12
Foster's Life of Charles Dickens. 3 Vols.	25	0
Idiomatic Sentences in the English and Oriental Languages, by Somonjee Dossabhoy Munshi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casimir Maremma; by Arthur Helps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tanner's Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols.	15	0
Erichsen's Surgery. Vols 2	16	0
Tanner's Index of Diseases	6	12
Aitkin's Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 Vols.	12	0
Dr. Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology	14	0
Elements of Chemistry; by Miller. Part [illegible]	9	8
Gray's Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical	14	8
Quain's Anatomy. 2 Vols.	15	12
Contributions to Molecular Physics in the Domain of Radiant Heat; by Tyndall	10	0
The Practice of Surgery; by Bryant	10	8
Manual of Chemistry; by Fownes	9	8
Failure of Sight from Railway and other Accidents; by Wharton Jones	5	0
Manual of Zoology; by Nicholson	6	4
Beeton's All About Gardening	1	12
Do. Medical Dictionary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Outlines of Botany; by Balfour	6	4
The Forms of Water; by Tyndall	3	4
Notes on Metals; by Dr. Wood	2	8
Staunton's Chess-Player's Hand Book	3	4
Hand Book of Games	3	4
Happy Thought Hall	2	8
[illegible] by Paul [illegible]	2	4
Beeton's Tales of Chivalry, Mechanics at Home, and Exploits of the Army and Navy	[illegible]	12
Do. Famous Voyages, Brigand Adventures, [illegible] of the Battle Field, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Book of Needlework	4	12
Round the Grange Farm, or Good Old Times; by J. A. Watson	2	12
Dickens's Pickwick Papers, Household Edition	2	8
Do. Martin Chuzzlewit, do. do.	2	8
Do. Little Dorrit, do. do.	2	8
Household Tales and Fairy Stories, illustrated by various Artists	4	12
Self Help; by Smiles	3	1
Character, do.	3	1
The Garden and the City; by the Rev. Hugh Macmillan	3	12
Every Boy's Book	5	8
The Year Book of Facts for 1873	3	1
My Novel; by Lord Lytton. The Knebworth Edition. 2 Vols.	1	8
Cassell's History of the Franco-Prussian War. 2 Vols.	11	0
Representative Actors	2	8
Reunion of the Churches	4	8
My Health; by F. C. Burnand	1	8
My Summer in a Garden	1	4
Country of the Dwarfs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian Melville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marjory	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilfrid Cumbermede	[illegible]	[illegible]
India on the Eve of the British Conquest	4	0
In Quest of Coolies	3	0
The Twins of Saint Marcel: a Tale of Paris Incendie	3	0
The Foreigner in Far Cathay	3	0
Tappy's Chicks	2	8
Janet's Home	[illegible]	8
Sports at Home and Abroad. 2 Vols.	10	8
The Russian Clergy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pink and White Tyranny	1	0
Little Men	0	12
Blanchard; a Tale of the 16th Century. 2 Vols.	2	0
The World before the Deluge	12	12
Topography of the Holy Land	2	0
The Japanese Embassy in America	5	4
Over Volcanoes	5	4
Border Reminiscences	1	8
Christian Year of Thoughts, in verse, for the Sundays and Holidays	2	0
The Young Squire, or Peter and his Friends	3	0
British Heroes in Foreign Wars	3	0
All about Country Life	1	8
South Sea Bubbles; by the Earl and the Doctor	3	0
Master Karl's Sketch Book	6	4
Life in India	4	8
How I found Livingstone in Central Africa; by Stanley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wild Men and Wild Beasts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travels in Indo-China and the Chinese Empire	8	0
Military Men I have met	3	12
Centaddle Squirrel	1	12
Essays; by the Author of "Vera"	3	0
The Church of Scotland; by Stanley	1	12
Seagull Rock	3	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buzz-buzz; or the Bees	[illegible]	12
Concerning John's Indian Affairs; by Elliott	1	8
Vin Dolorosa, or the Ransom of Lady Margaret, by Cameron Stuart Macdonald	[illegible]	12
Parisiana: the Real Truth about the Bombardment, by the Volunteer with the Besieged Army, by Cameron Stuart MacDowall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manual of Medical Jurisprudence; by Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Practical Therapeutics; by Waring	5	[illegible]
Practical Hygiene; by E. A. Parkes	8	0
Pharmacopœia of India	2	8
Squires' Companion to British Pharmacopœia, Ninth Edn.	6	1
Medical Diagnosis; by Fenwick	4	8

Newspaper and Periodical List sent on Application.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Asian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

(The Stable, [illegible] Favorite Friend.)

Eradicates Mange [illegible]

HORSES, DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

and all [illegible] animals. Its beneficial [illegible] the skin is in many cases [illegible] removing scars, and [illegible] most unpromising cases [illegible] his favor at [illegible] the coat.

[illegible] yesterday [illegible]

[illegible] in progress [illegible] per Doz. Rs. 15.

[illegible] W. [illegible] KEMP & CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is as usual in excellent order.

Per Dozen ... Rs. 10 0
Pints ... 5 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Good MAISTRY CARRIAGE BUILDER.—Apply to Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, two Bay HORSES, one BROUGHAM and one MAIL PHAETON, with double and single HARNESS.

WANTED, a JAILOR for H. M.'s Jail, Kaladgi. Salary Rs. 75 a month with a House. Testimonials with application, stating knowledge of native languages, English Accounts, Mechanics, &c., to be sent to the address of the SUPERINTENDENT, Jail, Kaladgi. Preference given to European Pensioned Non-commissioned Officers.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, E. PEANEY, Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of REMOVING KUSSER from Government Funds for the ensuing year, ending with 31st July 1875, will be sold at Tanna, on 18th July 1874.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 29th June 1874.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZE Mr. MARTAND BAPUJI JOSHY to SIGN for OUR FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DAY.

[illegible] JAHIER & Co.
No. 89, Meadow Street.

Bombay, [illegible] June 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every Accessories, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c. Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at half-past [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, [illegible] room of [illegible] Crawford Esquire, C. S., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 24th June 1874.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Court at KARIKAL (French Settlement) the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, [illegible] tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying in Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1866 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, [illegible] for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer, GAUDART.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, [illegible] Street, Mandvie Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 10th July 1874, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Company held this day:—

"That in accordance with the regulations of the Company the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 250 New Shares of Rs. 2,000 each."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No applications for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Numbers will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY the [illegible] for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of June, instant, viz.:—

1.—That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. John Ker [illegible] be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the payment to him of the sum of Rupees One Thousand (such remuneration to be exclusive of any disbursements or costs, charges and expenses which he may pay or incur as such liquidator aforesaid).

3.—Whereas it is proposed to form a New Company to be called "The New Berar Company, Limited," with a capital (which may be afterwards increased) of Five Lacs of Rupees, divided into One Thousand Shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, and to transfer to such new Company all the business property and assets of this Company, in consideration of the new Company assuming all the liabilities of this Company as and from the 30th of June 1874, and allotting to this Company Six Hundred Shares in the new Company (on each of which the sum of Rupees Five Hundred shall be credited as paid) and Two Hundred Shares in the new Company (the Calls on which will be hereafter payable) and that the same shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders of this Company in manner following, that is to say:—

Shareholders in this Company shall receive in exchange for each of their original Two Thousand Rupees Shares (together with the Five Hundred Rupees Share of the 2nd issue held therewith) Four Shares in the New Company, three whereof will be credited as fully paid up.

Resolved, that the proposed transfer and distribution be and the same are hereby approved, and that the Liquidator be and is hereby empowered and authorized to carry out such transfer and distribution.

By Order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, [illegible] June 1874.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Suit No. [illegible] of 1873.

MITTIBAI and others ... Plaintiffs.
PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others ... Defendants.

TENDERS for the PRODUCE of the undermentioned VILLAGES of the POWAY ESTATE for [illegible] will be received [illegible] at the Office of the Undersigned [illegible]

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Powai	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saki	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Vicroli	[illegible]

PRODUCE.

Grass ... 1st July 1874 to 30th June 1875.
Revenue of Paddy Fields ...
Stones from Quarry ...
Brab [illegible] ...
Mangoes, [illegible] ...
Dry Jungle ...
Brab Toddy [illegible] ...
Guavas ...
Spirit [illegible] ... 1st November [illegible] end of October 1875.

[illegible], Receiver.

[illegible] Bombay, 23rd J[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS AND [illegible]

LATEST NOVELTIES, JUST LANDED.

LARGE MADE KNOTS.	Cash.	Credit.
Spring Assortment.		
The H. [illegible] Washing Spot, [illegible] Twill Silk	1 12	2 0
Rich plain Corded Silk, all shades, or neat Fancy Stripes	2 12	3 0

SMALL MADE KNOTS. "St. Albans."	Cash.	Credit.
Washing Spot, Blue or Black Bird's Eye	1 12	2 0
Fancy Checks	[illegible]	2 8
Rich plain Corded Silk, all shades or Fancy Stripes	[illegible]	3 0

NEW PIN SCARFS, To suit any Collar.

The Q. C., Evenings, [illegible] Rich Corded Silk, all the new shades, Fancy Stripes or Spots ... 2 12 ... 3 2

The above shapes can be worn without Scarf Pin.

WINDSORS.	Cash.	Credit.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Check and Sea Twill Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Corded Silk all shades, or neat Fancy Stripes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich Long Scarves	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOLDED SILK TIES.	Cash.	Credit.
Rich Black or Coloured Silk	0 14	1 0
Extra Wide	[illegible]	[illegible]
The New Dunmore Tie Wide	[illegible]	2 8

DRESS TIES.	Cash.	Credit.
White Cambric, all widths	[illegible]	[illegible]
Made Bows	0 14	1 0
Fancy Ends	[illegible]	[illegible]

MADE SILK BOWS.	Cash.	Credit.
For all Collars, all colours, fastening to Button	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Stripes with Band to suit any Collar	[illegible]	[illegible]

STRONG BRACES. [illegible]

GLOVES. Best French Gents' [illegible] white [illegible] Ladies' [illegible]

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, GOLD ON IVORY. Front Studs [illegible] Collar [illegible] Solitaires [illegible]

FINE GOLD JEWELLERY. [illegible]

ASQUITH & COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842; IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

OF

BOMBAY—Dean Lane. | BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street. | LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	THE SIND CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.	THE OOTACAMUND CLUB.

REVISED LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of	Claret.	Nine qualities of	Sherry.
Two " "	Sauterne.	Four " "	Port.
Six " "	Burgundy.	Four " "	Cognac.
Four " "	Champagne.	Seven " "	Cordials, as detailed below.
Ten " "	German Wines.		

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafitte or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
" Rauzan	Black capsule	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	[illegible]
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	[illegible]
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	[illegible]
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7¼
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	24	12
Barsac [illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	32	17½
Nuits	Red	26	—
Volnay	Red	21	11½
Beaune	Red	18	[illegible]
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	28	14
Chablis, [illegible]	White	17	[illegible]

CHAMPAGNES.

(CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s AND WACHTER & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	24½
" " per Hamper of 24 pints	27	[illegible]
Fine Dry Sparkling	30	16½
Good Sparkling [illegible]	[illegible]	18
Carte blanche, [illegible] Brand	24	[illegible]

GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
[illegible] Sparkling Hock and Moselle	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscated	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
Moselle (Still)	Braunberger	27½	[illegible]
Hock	Johannisberger	42	22½
"	Rudesheimer	[illegible]	19
"	Hochheimer	24	14
"	Laubenheimer	16	8
Stein Wein in Bocksbeutel		22	—

SHERRIES, &c.

	Rupees.
Amontillado, Red, Gold seal, extra quality	[illegible]
Amontillado, Black seal, [illegible]	[illegible]
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, [illegible]	[illegible]
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	[illegible]
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	[illegible]
Brown seal, pale and dry	[illegible]
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	[illegible]
Pink seal, [illegible]	[illegible]
Very dry	30
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, [illegible]	[illegible]
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
[illegible] Wine—Tinto Tent	28

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted, 5 years in bottle, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Dessert Wine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Seal, a good sound new Wine	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	[illegible] capsule	[illegible]
" old pale	[illegible] capsule	[illegible]
" pale	White capsule	[illegible]
" pale	Blue capsule	[illegible]
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior [illegible] quality		[illegible]
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		[illegible]
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality		[illegible]
" Scotch, 1st quality		[illegible]
Geneva, in [illegible]		[illegible]

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

[illegible] White Cuirassao, Anti-Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, [illegible]

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	[illegible]	20
Maraschino di Zara, best	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noyeau [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	[illegible]	14
Orange Bitters, best	[illegible]	—
Kul-she Crow Bitters	[illegible]	—

TERMS.—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz.:—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 5 12 per Dozen.
Do. [illegible] Pints	" 3 8 "	" 3 12 "

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats ... from	10 8	to 18 0
SUITS ... from	20 0	to [illegible]
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, made of the above material but rather stouter. Coat	17 0	
SUITS	25 0	
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK INVERNESS CAPES, very light ... from	27 0	to 30 0
THE NEW MILITARY REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES, all sizes, from	[illegible] 0	to 50 0
42 Inches Wide, WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING ... per yard	4 8	
62 Inches Wide, DRAB FINE TWILL, Do. do. ... "	9 8	

UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SILK ... from	10 [illegible]	to 13 8
ALPACA ... from	[illegible]	to [illegible]

PITH HELMETS

COVERED WATERPROOF, very light and well ventilated ... 10 8

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, [illegible] JUNE 1873.

RUSSELL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Near the [illegible] Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF, Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon, Double-soled, Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic side Shoes [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] See Price List [illegible] on application. [illegible] 12 per [illegible] on all Goods therein [illegible] for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the [illegible] Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, [illegible] each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Barclay & Sons, Farringdon Street, London. [illegible] Newbery & Sons, [illegible] Newgate Street, London. [illegible] And all the [illegible] Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY:—Smith, Stanistreet [illegible] Calcutta. AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: [illegible] AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY: [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S [illegible]

NEX[illegible]

BEG to [illegible] CHURCH FURNITURE [illegible] Carved Chairs [illegible] D. & Co. have furnished St. [illegible] Church, Christ's Church [illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES [illegible] India Rubber Cushions [illegible] SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS [illegible] table for [illegible] Billiard Tables.

BILLIARD CUES, [illegible]

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, [illegible] plate, from Rs. 80 to 300.

GILT MOULDINGS for Frames, [illegible] from 1 inch to 6 inches broad, [illegible] of Frames, [illegible] Furniture made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing [illegible] of their Furniture, [illegible] on application.

D. & Co. have [illegible] Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Tables, Statues, Lamps [illegible]

ANAMALLEE COFFEE AND [illegible]

FRENCH POLISH [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES [illegible] at the International Exhibition [illegible]

GARDEN PUMPS [illegible]

MADRAS MATTING [illegible]

D. & Co. have a large stock of [illegible]

READING LAMPS—New model [illegible]

KEROSINE LAMPS [illegible]

MARBLE—For Pavement [illegible]

CURTAIN MATERIALS [illegible]

HORSE HAIR [illegible] Velvet, [illegible]

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile ... from Rs. 4 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS [illegible]

D. & Co. [illegible] all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables and [illegible]

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favored with all over India for many years, and having furnished [illegible] the Government House of Calcutta, Madras and [illegible] the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of [illegible] them hope for a continuance of [illegible]

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE [illegible] JOHN W. [illegible] Aberdeen, [illegible]

RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIQUIDATOR has been authorized by the Court of Chancery [illegible] SALE of [illegible] OUTSTANDING [illegible] with that object [illegible] by the Statute of Limitations.

LANCELOT FLETCHER, [illegible] Liquidator.

15, Rampart Row, Bombay, [illegible] June 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN. [illegible] IN AID OF A DHURUMSALA, TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD. (Sanctioned by [illegible] of the Municipal [illegible]) 20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH. For detail of Prizes see [illegible] Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROCTOR & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

PETROLEUM LAMPS.

LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Hand, and Wall [illegible] Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions, Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American [illegible]

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

[illegible]

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, [illegible] ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED [illegible]

BOMBAY:—36, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.

Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, [illegible] Modern [illegible]

ALSO GUNS and RIFLES, by LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS;

PIN or CENTRAL FIRE [illegible] SALOON RIFLES [illegible]

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS—

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON.

[illegible]

[illegible] the
[illegible] have
[illegible] been,
[illegible] very
[illegible] Banks
[illegible] to 41-18[illegible]
[illegible] and
[illegible] The market,
[illegible]; and looking
[illegible] probability of a
[illegible] export business
[illegible] time to come, money
[illegible] daily becoming more
[illegible] the increased Govern-
[illegible] to add to the other
[illegible] greater care. Govern-
[illegible] but steady, at—Fours
[illegible] a half Rs. 10½; Fives and

[illegible] operations have again been chiefly [illegible] Spinning and Weaving Scrip, for [illegible] are well supported, but otherwise [illegible] is only steady and prices generally [illegible]

[illegible] continues very depressed, purchases on [illegible] account being on the most limited [illegible] prices are nominally unaltered, but quo[tations can]not be given exactly, as sellers would [illegible] to a reduction of Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 [illegible] a dull business. Arrivals yesterday [illegible]—1,5[illegible] bales,—making the quantity [illegible] 4,[illegible]30.

[illegible] are dull and lower. Steamer rates [illegible] at £2 10s., and sailing vessels may [illegible] at £2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d. per ton.

[illegible] of all kinds are dull and unaltered in [illegible]

BANKS.

Shares	Nominal Value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
[illegible]	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	88
[illegible]	1,000	all	7½ p.c	Bank of Bengal	1,450
[illegible]	500	all	5 p.c	Do of Bombay New	[illegible]
[illegible]	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Reg. issue	[illegible]
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	[illegible]
10,000	250	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	[illegible]
19,000	[illegible]	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	36 pm.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	115
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct	National Bank of India	[illegible]
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Shares	Nominal Value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	175p.c*	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	all	[illegible]	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	[illegible]
1,900	150	150	[illegible]	Broach Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	30p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	60p.c	Jewraj Baloo Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible] Spinning	[illegible]
250	1,000	350	...	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
1,100	1,000	all	100p.c	Manockji Petit's	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.c	[illegible] Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	all	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,500	400	[illegible]	Royal	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Soonderjee Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	250	10p.c	Do. do. [illegible]	[illegible]

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Shares	Nominal Value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
[illegible]	1,000	...	...	[illegible] Land Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	150	all	Nil	Frere Land [illegible] Ld	[illegible]
750	[illegible]	[illegible]	30p.c	Mazagon Land	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	15p.c	Port Canning Land Company Limited	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Nominal Value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share
...	£20	[illegible]	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
...	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	[illegible]
...	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
...	£100	[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	[illegible]
...	£[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship [illegible] STAR, 765 tons, Captain G. Waler, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

H. M.'s SURVEYING SCHOONER CONSTANCE, 180 tons, Captain M. Chapman, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Persian Gulf (June 3rd), reports she experienced a heavy gale 60 deg. to the N. E. of Ras el Had, lasting two days, with a very high confused sea; fine weather off Bombay.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	H. M. S. C. Constance	Chapman	P. Gulf June 3

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	[illegible]	Thomas	Liverpool.

The ship Evening Star, Wales, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Hindostan, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
28	Nyanza (s)	Fisher	Coconada, June 24.
	Isaac Lincoln	Gordon	Bombay, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
28	Mahratta	...	...
	Oriental (s)	...	...
	Evangeline	...	...

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June.			
29	Commerce (s)	...	Bombay and d. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elgin, s, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; Fernandino, s, 3,543 bars iron and 731 bundles iron, John Campbell and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste, s, 7 cases dye, Ootumchund Hokumchund; 10 cases hock, J. Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]law, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers. [illegible] 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales hemp, [illegible] [illegible]more, 500 packages linseed, Richard Martin [illegible] 4 bales cotton, Dullianjee Pitamber; 100 [illegible] Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.; 100 bales [illegible] and Co.; [illegible] linseed, Morarjee Gocaldass; 1,194 bags [illegible] and Co.; 8 bales [illegible] cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.; [illegible] Gordhundass Khattau and Co.; 12 [illegible] 300 bales cotton, Jewraj [illegible]; 20 bales wool, [illegible]; 21 [illegible] 71 bales cotton, [illegible] Edaljee; 118 [illegible] bales wool, [illegible]

[illegible]ENCE.

[illegible] that [illegible] whether [illegible] at 25 degrees [illegible] 80 per imperial [illegible] Warrant [illegible] Native Troops, and to [illegible] latter draw spirit [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] on cer-[illegible]

[illegible] his papers and [illegible] following regimental order:— [illegible] 1874. Col. the Hon. J. de V[illegible] proceed on leave of absence, the [illegible] will devolve upon Major J. [illegible] &c., will be made accordingly. [illegible], being about to retire upon half [illegible] opportunity of bidding farewell to the regi[ment] [illegible] that the accompanying order of the [illegible] on three successive parades:—Officers, [illegible] officers, and men of the 9th Lancers— [illegible] the deepest regret that I am about to [illegible] connection which, for a period of ten years, has [illegible] between us. For more than five years it has been [illegible] and pleasure to command you. By the great [illegible] attention which you have paid to your duties, and your cheerful and ready obedience to orders at all times, you have rendered light the otherwise onerous duties of command. Although the regiment during the [illegible] had been upon home service, the past five [illegible] have been [illegible] eventful ones. You have [illegible] prominently before the [illegible] at [illegible], and Woolwich, and during [illegible] great Manœuvres of 1871, 1872, and 1873. On all [illegible] occasions and at the annual inspections of the regiment, you have won golden opinions from all by your smartness and soldierlike bearing, and have received the unqualified approbation of the general officers under whom you have been serving. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the cordial assistance I have at all times received from all ranks of the regiment, and without which these gratifying results could not have been obtained. You are shortly about to proceed on foreign service, and though it may be that your lot will be cast in peaceful times, yet I am confident that if opportunity offers, you will emulate the deeds of your predecessors in the Punjaub, at Delhi, and at Lucknow—deeds that made the name of the 9th Lancers as familiar as household words amongst the natives of India. Although my official connection with you and your interests will from this date cease, yet I trust to hear from time to time tidings of your prosperity and progress. I can assure you that I shall ever take the deepest interest in all that concerns the welfare of the regiment. Farewell.—[illegible], Colonel Commanding 9th Lancers.—York, May 31, 1874." In filling the command the Commander-in-Chief will be afforded an opportunity of recognising the services of a very deserving officer, Major Henry Marshall. Major Marshall has been over nineteen years in the army, was with the 7th Lancers in the Crimea, is a smart officer, and is highly respected by all ranks of the regiment.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 30.

L[illegible], Captain, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 1st July 1874.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following promotions and appointments have been ordered:—

Lieut Col and Brevet Col H. Wallace C B, C Brigade, has been promoted Colonel into the 13th Brigade, vice A B Kemball, C. B., K C S I.

Lt Col H V Timbrell, 22nd Brigade, has been appointed to "C" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, vice Wallace.

Major T N [illegible] "F" Battery 18th Brigade, has appointed to [illegible] "D" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, vice De-Vitre promoted and will proceed to England to join his battery.

Capt T C [illegible] "D" Battery 13th Brigade, has been promoted Major into "F" Battery at [illegible].

[illegible] has been promoted Capt into E Battery 18th Brigade, vice Fletcher.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

[illegible]

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Col [illegible] [illegible] for one month, on private affairs in extension of [illegible]

Lieutenant C M [illegible] (D battery 18th Brigade)—from 31st May to 31st October 1874 in India, on private affairs.

[illegible]—Captain C [illegible], in England, from date of embarkation for 12 months on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State for India in Council [illegible] that the permission to return to duty granted to Capt E W [illegible] S.C., has been cancelled.

The furlough to Lieut-Col H F Hancock, R E, is to have effect from 10th Feb 1874.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J M Hunter is appointed [illegible] Asst Political Agent, [illegible], from the [illegible] Nov 1873.

[illegible]

Lieut J [illegible] to hold temporarily the substantive appointment of Commandant of [illegible] Battalion at [illegible].

Capt [illegible] respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent for the [illegible] States, on the 9th instant.

[illegible] Aden, passed on 11th May [illegible] Examination.

Mr W C Webb, Barrister-at-law, to act as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. [illegible]

Mr C P Cooper, Barrister-at-law, to be Junior Mag. of Police and Revenue Judge at Bombay, vice Mr John Connon, deceased.

[illegible] Magistrate of Police at Bombay, vice Mr Cooper.

Mr [illegible] to be [illegible] Magistrate of Police at Bombay, vice Mr Dossabhoy Framjee.

The Hon Sir [illegible] High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant [illegible] absence on medical certificate to Mr. George [illegible] Dep. Registrar, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr W [illegible] assumed charge of the appointment as Actg First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the [illegible] instant.

Messrs Dossabhoy Framjee and C P Cooper respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of [illegible] of Police, Bombay, [illegible]

[illegible]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut L L Fenton, Probationary Asst Supt, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, has been promoted to the Grade of Asst Supt [illegible] 11th April last.

Mr R C Wroughton, Asst Collector of Poona, has been promoted to the [illegible] Grade, from [illegible]

[illegible] W Dalton is appointed to the medical charge of the [illegible] Asylum and Civil establishment at Aden, with effect from 28th Nov 1873, until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt T Glancy, R.E., [illegible] park and Field Train to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, [illegible] Third grade Ex Engr in the P W Dept.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to nominate Mr E F Robertson, C.S., to be a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Soonderjee Moolji a Member of the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust.

Mr [illegible] Jones is appointed Acting Third Officer of Her Majesty's steamship [illegible].

HIGH COURT.—3RD JULY.

[Appeals before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

718-72—Hearn Cleveland and Pelle—Khushalchund Khaialbhoy v. Poondlick Narayen and others—G. J. Mody.

[illegible]-73—Hearn Cleveland and Pelle—Khushalchund Khaialbhoy v. [illegible]—G. J. Mody.

[illegible]-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa [illegible] v The Secretary of State—Mr. Hearn.

[illegible]-70—Ditto—Jaffer [illegible] and another v Eldon Steward—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[illegible]-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Chamoba Purshotum v Narayen Sheoram—Mr. Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of [illegible], surviving widow and executrix of [illegible], deceased.

Crawford and Buckley—Shaw Madhowdass Premjee and another v [illegible] and another—A. Framjee.

[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—E. A. Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

379-73—Jefferson and Payne—William Judson Addis v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Hearn.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A. [illegible] v Bhagoobhoy Premchund—Kimington, Hore and Langley.

[illegible]-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[illegible]-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland & others.—Dallas and Lynch.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamali v Shaik [illegible] and Khaleja &c.—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

220-72—Sharpoorjee and Thacurdass—Dwarkadass Luljeebhoy and others v Hurrybhoy Motiram—Tyabjee and Sayani.

231-73—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

[illegible]-73—Prescott and Winter—[illegible] Herjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne and [illegible] Mody.

[illegible]-73—Sharpoorjee and Thacurdass Shewram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass—Manisty Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

530-73—In person—Hurgodas Soonderdas v Goomabhoy Hathesing and others—Jefferson and Payne.

712-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goomabhoy Hathesing and others v Hurgodas Soonderdas and others.

670-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isabhoy Ghulam &c. v Dayal Ratansi and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

[illegible]-72—Dallas Lynch and T—Vinayeo Ramchunder v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and P.

[illegible]-73—Jefferson and P—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy v Thavur Mulla and others—Tyabji and Sayani.

[illegible]-73—Ardaseer F—Shamchurn Mullick v Aga Hoosain [illegible]—M H Khan.

[illegible]-73—Mootlee D B—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee [illegible]—Tyabji and Sayani.

[illegible]—Hearn C and P—Thomas Hutchison and another v [illegible] and others—Ditto.

[illegible]—Jefferson and P—[illegible] v Goolraj [illegible]—Ditto.

[illegible]—M. H. [illegible] Chooniilal Zobarmull [illegible]

[illegible]

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 12 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere "expence"! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ASHBURNER—June [illegible], at Poona, Margaret, fifth daughter of Col. G. E. Ashburner, of the Bombay Army, aged nineteen.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE—June 27th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Robert G. Currie C. S., of twin-daughters.

PRICE—June 25th, at Midnapore, the wife of J. C. Price, B. C. S., of a daughter.

SHERER—June 28th, at Nowgong, Central Assam, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Sherer, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874.

THE recent change of Ministry in England has, at all events done a good turn for the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Conservative Governments are generally wanting in the men of business-like talent, who do not shrink from making many private enemies if only they can succeed in keeping a good watch over the public money committed to their care; and the present Postmaster General, Lord John Manners, is one of the most amiable and weakest of politicians, who owes his position solely to Mr. Disraeli's friendly remembrance of the enthusiastic support Lord John, then a chivalrous young nobleman, gave him thirty years ago, when the landed gentry and aristocracy of England still looked askance at the conceited Jewish adventurer. But the Minister whose duty it is to revise the mail contracts entered into by the English Government ought to be made of sterner stuff than enters into the composition of Lord John Manners. We published, nearly five months ago, the terms which a well-informed correspondent at home told us had been offered to the Government by the P. and O. Company to purchase permission for the mail steamers to go regularly through the Suez Canal; and we expressed an opinion that these terms were quite inadequate and that the Government might, if it chose to exert its power, obtain much more liberal concessions from the Company, which really was bound to buy at any price a right-of-way through the Canal. Dr. Lyon Playfair, who was then Postmaster-General, and who had Mr. Lowe at the Treasury to support him in his efforts to make a good bargain for the public, would not listen to the solicitations of the Company's representatives; and only a few weeks ago, at the half-yearly meeting, the Directors spoke with indignation of the want of sense manifested by the Government in demanding better terms than the Company was willing to give. These remonstrances seem to have touched the tender heart of Lord John Manners, who up to that time had stood by the decision of his predecessor; for the telegraph now informs us that the Postmaster General has agreed to the exact terms long ago offered by the Company, and has renewed the contract on these altered terms for the six years or so the original contract had still to run. It is hardly necessary to point out to men who know anything at all about the matter—Lord John Manners of course knows nothing—that the consent yielded by the Company to accelerate the transit of the Brindisi mails by 24 hours is no concession at all. This reduction in time would only give us the English mails in 20 instead of 21 days from London. But for several months past the P. and O. Company, being on its good behaviour, has delivered the English mails in Bombay regularly on the eighteenth or nineteenth day, and, if a proper pressure were applied to the Company, it could with the greatest ease diminish the time of transit to 17 or at the outside, in bad weather, 18 days from London. We are at a loss, in fact, to imagine what excuse, except the laziness and incompetency of the Postal authorities, and the absolute indifference of the English Government to Indian interests, can possibly be alleged for the conclusion of a new contract which might have been dictated by the shareholders of the P. and O. Company. It is to be regretted that Indian Chambers of Commerce are such slow bodies to move that their exposition of the principles which ought to guide the Government in fixing the terms for the conveyance of the Indian mails will only reach England a few weeks after the new contract has been signed.

HAPPENING a short time ago to call in at an office in which it had been made known that a vacancy existed, we found the passage literally blocked up with applicants, some with papers in their hands, probably testimonials from former employers, others apparently making their first effort, all jostling and pushing each other in their anxiety to be the first to gain access to the gentleman to whom application was to be made. Among these were some Eurasians and Portuguese, but the majority were Hindoos, and their numbers and eagerness bore testimony to how dreadfully this field of employment is overcrowded, and to the number who are at present idle in Bombay waiting for clerkships. Is there any reason why this should be the case? Is clerking the only employment that can be found for the numbers of English-speaking natives that we are turning out of our schools, be they bright or stupid? Does [illegible] them for using their hands? [illegible] the trades and [illegible]

[illegible] who [illegible] rule, friends [illegible] himself [illegible] or upon some [illegible] for the rest of [illegible] the comfor[t] [illegible] call for physi[cal] [illegible] routine, are just to [illegible] always in prospect [illegible] finding [illegible] where, by levying "dust[ooree]" on under[lings] and suppressing [illegible] and on outsiders who seek to supersede the master, he may become a wealthy and important man in the eyes of his associates; [illegible] seeks no further. Here and there [illegible] spirit is to be found, [illegible] temperament for such an [illegible] the first member he thinks [illegible] activity is his tongue. He will ta[lk] [illegible] hour in abuse of Englishmen and [illegible] they have of cultivating [illegible] liberality, in short, appreciation [illegible] is, and thereby he gets the name of being [illegible]tic, independent, high spirited, and [illegible]ed. But tell him that what India wants is [illegible] and not talk, and that true patriotism would be shown in labouring to add to her prosperity, and he will treat the suggestion with scorn. Recommend him to abjure books of logic and moral philosophy, to study botany and geology, and thus at once cultivate a love of nature and apply his acquirements for the good of his country, and a similar result will follow.

India is a grand country, but she cannot continue to support an increasing population simply by the cultivation of the soil, especially when that cultivation is left, as at present, to the uneducated. There are numberless sources of wealth which only require to be brought to notice, to cause capital to be directed to them; and Europeans, however willing, can only discover and bring these to light to a very limited extent, while many others require little or no capital for their developement. Till educated Hindoos come to direct their attention to the material good of their country (its moral good they will effect much more surely by personal example than by talk) India must ever remain poor and backward, and because its people "would have it so." Government is doing its best to remedy the evil results of the remissness of the better classes by educating the lower. This is well, and will be productive of much good; but the minds of the former are capable of cultivation to a higher degree, and it is these that we would stir up to greater zeal. Europeans have done much, but they cannot do everything. They cannot obtain accurate information so easily, judge so well of the wants of a locality, or manage things so economically as the natives. It is of course useless to speak of actual physical work to men who have never from childhood learned or dreamed of any necessity of learning to use their hands. We speak for the young and rising generation, and we would earnestly urge upon Hindoo fathers of the present day the propriety of having their sons taught to look forward to something else in life than getting into an office. How much it would be for the good of the country if a number of the mediocre geniuses who are at present kept idle waiting for a vacancy had, as soon as they left school, been set to some manual employment, which would have got the benefit of the education they had received; and if natives of some means, intelligence, and culture, instead of becoming moralisers and agitators, had given their attention to other subjects. So far from the former injuring those who at present hold such employments in their hands, they would benefit them immensely; while the latter would find a field open to them which would not only provide exercise of the most agreeable kind for their talents, and allow them to cultivate their best tastes, but would give them the opportunity of earning deservedly the title of patriotic and independent men, of which they seem so fond, and the universal respect of Europeans and natives alike. In England, where every field for industry is crowded, there must be a crush for employment; but there is no occasion for anything of the kind in a country the resources of which are as little developed as are those of India.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India has given a favourable reply to the application of the Superintendent and other officers of the Bombay School of Art to be graded with the general body of officers of the Educational Department, to which their School was affiliated a year ago. Their service, too, during the years in which they did not belong to the Department, is to be allowed to count towards leave as well as pension. All that now remains for the Government to do is to provide the School with a suitable house. The glazed pottery ware, which Mr. Terry got permission not long ago to attempt to make with clay found in Bombay, has turned out a remarkable success; and the flower-pots, goojahs, and jars of all kinds which the School turns out are eagerly bought up by the natives, who have hitherto been unable to get ware of such quality except at great cost from China.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH JUNE.

THE big Turkish loan is announced this week as being finally arranged, but under conditions that almost doom it to inevitable failure. I call it big, because its nominal amount is enormous, while the real gain to the Turkish Treasury is insignificant. It is a 5 per cent. stock, to produce 20 millions net cash, so that, as the issue price is about 26, a nominal total of at least 80 millions stock will be required. There are numerous objections to this proposal; one of the minor points being the confusion to the investors in Turkish securities caused by the multiplicity of denominations of the existing debt. There are 5 per cents., 6 per cents., 9 per cents., and now 3 per cents. But the chief obstacle to success undoubtedly is the largeness of the nominal amount. There used to be a notion favoured by promoters that a nominally cheap stock could be more easily subscribed than a nominally high-priced one; and 3 per cent. bonds were, as our Share List shows, quite common many years ago, even for high-class borrowers like Russia. But it is now a delusion. A middle-class investor who is disposed to put £5,000 in Turkish will put that, and no more, whatever the denomination of bonds offered, other things being equal; but, since the enormous amount in the case of low-priced issues encourages "bear" sales, he will argue that other things are not equal, and therefore may on reflection sink less in a 5 per cent. stock of 80 millions than he would in a 9 per cent. stock of 25 millions. This I suspect will be fatal to all chances of a good subscription here. Observing the fate of the last Turkish loan which was only partially subscribed at the time, and was afterwards placed on the market at a much reduced price, investors here will naturally hold aloof, and argue that if they only wait until after the settlement is fixed they will then be able to get all they want at the lower price at which the necessities of the Syndicate will compel them to sell their allotments. The particulars of the arrangement made with the Turkish Government place this almost beyond doubt. Of the entire 20 millions cash which the loan is to produce, six millions are guaranteed by the financial combination at Paris, four millions, it is supposed, will be provided here; and the remaining ten millions will be a matter of future negotiation. Now the first six millions will be wanted at once, since the payment of the over-due Government bills, the July coupons, and [illegible]

by a com[illegible] tive of the Bank [illegible] pay all expenses [illegible] the revenues [illegible] expenses be required [illegible] by public law sanction [illegible] mission, with a statement [illegible] to meet such expenditure [illegible] by Treasury bonds [illegible] [aff]ected by the Bank [illegible] [illegible] nothing can [illegible] large deposit [illegible] authority [illegible] occasion. But [illegible] wants a [illegible] purposes—when [illegible] what then? The [illegible] to may the Bank, and yet [illegible] the ordinary [illegible] plain that the Sultan— [illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] all pr[illegible] to [illegible] —with recourse [illegible] mischievous plan of [illegible] borrowing [illegible] the Galata bankers, [illegible] will be more [illegible] than ever, after the new Bank has [illegible] so much of their most lucrative business [illegible] the prospect is gloomy enough, [illegible] succeed. What is to follow [illegible] don't like to predict.

The Board of Trade returns for [illegible] issued this week, and they show, as was [illegible] a further falling off in the declared value of our exports and imports. The total exports amounted to £21,220,247 against £22,607,[illegible] in May 1873, £20,721,[illegible] in May 1872. The totals for the five months are £99,380,183, £106,[illegible] and £9[illegible],163,601 in 1872, 1873, and 1874, respectively; so that the present year promises to fall short not only of last year when the re-action had scarcely commenced, but also of 1872, when the prosperity in many branches of industry had not reached its climax. For it must be quite understood that the worst is still to come. Even supposing that trade were to miraculously revive, say next month, the effect on our exports would hardly be visible before the autumn, and meanwhile the progress of decline would be in an accelerated ratio. The next two months will show the full effects of the ironstone and coal strikes in Durham, South Staffordshire, Yorkshire, South Wales and Scotland, in all which districts the real cause of the suspension of business is the determination of the masters to let all their mines stand still and their furnaces go out rather than keep on paying the high wages they had been enabled to pay for a year previously. They could get no orders on terms worth executing and so elected to stop; if they were now to come to an agreement with the men it would be months before their customers could be got back and their orders executed. But the real truth is, that it will be a long time before the masters and men in these cases can agree. In this fine weather the men rather enjoy their holiday, and, so long as they can scrape together funds, they will hold out. The masters are in no hurry, and would rather do nothing than lose money. There is little doubt as to what the end will be, but national interests will suffer in the process.

The particulars referring to Bombay are as follows:—The quantity of yarn exported last month was £[illegible] against £197,[illegible] in May 1873, and £311,[illegible] in May 1872. The quantity of piece-goods, plain, printed or coloured, was 16,867,[illegible] yards last month against [illegible] yards in May 1873, and 13,[illegible] yards in May 1872. The import of cotton from British India in May last was [illegible] cwts. against [illegible] cwts. in May 1873, and [illegible] cwts. in May 1872. The decrease in the total imports is, indeed, one of the worst features in these returns. Hitherto the quantities have been well maintained, despite the falling off in the exports. Now both sides are losing ground. The value of the imports last month was £2[illegible] against £34,383,967 in May 1873, a diminution of £5,81[illegible], or more than one sixth. Besides the decrease in cotton, there is also a heavy falling off in wool.

The report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company for the half year ending 31st December last has been issued in anticipation of the meeting to be held on this day week. The total receipts on capital stock account amount to £7,702,882, and the expenditure to £7,248,577-19-11, which includes the Wadwan extension, and £9,[illegible] 4-8 on the Patree branch. The directors speak favourably of the condition of the line and the details of the Dakore branch, and hope that they will be enabled ere long to carry out other similar branches, to the advantage of the country. The great necessity for the company's line is, however, the completion of railway communication between Ahmedabad and Ajmere, thus connecting Bombay by the shortest route with the North West Provinces; and it is hoped that this object will shortly be secured. The open mileage for the half-year was 411¼ with 71 stations, as compared with 389¼ in the corresponding period of 1872. The gross receipts amounted to £199,101-2-5 compared with £163,288-6-8 in 1872, and the total number of passengers was 1,659,[illegible] as compared with 1,[illegible],183 in 1872. The [illegible] suburban traffic had increased in numbers from 387,182 in December 1871, and 494,670 in 1872, to 586,825 in 1873. The season-ticket holders had increased from 1,196 to 1,675, entirely in the third class, through the increased facilities given to travellers of that class, especially in the neighbourhood of Bombay. There was an increase of 11,1[illegible] in the total paying tonnage of goods, mainly in dry fruit, jagree, piece-goods, mowra, sugar, salt and wool. The total expenditure was £1[illegible],125-16-2, or 62·87 per cent. of the gross receipts as compared with £154,00[illegible], or 94·34 per cent. in the corresponding period. For the whole year 1873, the revenue was £[illegible], and the expenditure £303,503, leaving £208,895 as the net earnings. The number of passengers carried in 1873 was 3,148,790, of whom 2,972,916 were third class.

Several failures have occurred this week, just enough to show the unsoundness of much of the business doing. One is that of a firm of country bankers, Thomas Gee & Co., of Boston, Lincolnshire, whose liabilities are called £150,000, with favourable prospects for the creditors. The difficulty is ascribed to losses by some grain houses which had to liquidate. Much more serious, however, so far as amount is concerned, are some stoppages in the linen trade in Belfast and neighbourhood. The embarrassments of the principal firm, Lowry, Valentine and Kirk, have been spoken about for a fortnight past, though the name was not announced, but on Tuesday all the particulars transpired in Manchester, when their bills were returned. The liabilities are very large—no less than £850,000, of which it is believed £[illegible] is unsecured, and of this £180,000 will fall on Lancashire. The firm has been in existence about twelve years. Consequent on this disaster the Bedford Street Weaving Company, Belfast, called a meeting of their creditors, when an extension of time to the extent of two years was granted to them, and it is hoped they will pay 20s. in the pound. The liabilities are called £120,000. The acceptances of two other firms, amounting to £80,000 and £40,000 respectively, have also been returned, and a third in Ballymena is spoken of, with liabilities of [illegible] explained by the depression in the linen trade, overtrading and [illegible]

[illegible] The contract [illegible] the most [illegible] so that the [illegible] had always been [illegible] the year [illegible]

With regard to the [illegible] Mr. Byramjee's [illegible] the lowest, his tender [illegible] twelve annas whereas Mr. Pilcher's were one rupee, too.

I must apologise to Mr. Pilcher for bringing his name in connection with this discussion, but my object [illegible] to show that an old experienced carter like him [illegible] knows full well that [illegible] a remunerative rate, hence all that [illegible] goes for nothing.

Your remarks that the merchants of Bombay and other stations have repeatedly remonstrated against the Carting Agency, are not [borne out] by facts. As quoted in my last letter, European and native merchants of Bombay have expressed in writing their willingness to maintain the carting agency as a great public convenience, and merchants in the mofussil not only avail themselves of this useful agency, but, furthermore, they have entrusted to Mr. Byramjee the work of collecting goods and [bring]ing them to the several railway stations. [illegible] beyond [illegible] that the carting system is [illegible]ful, [illegible] convenient and advantageous [illegible] In reference to the [illegible] public [illegible] also in to-day's [illegible] traders of Surat, I have [illegible] that it was got up by [illegible] thousand others at the [illegible] but the Agent of the B. B. Railway took no [illegible] it, as the Carting Agency was working [illegible] satisfaction of all concerned in the matter. Before the introduction of railways, cotton and other produce [had] to be carried to Bombay by country craft and [illegible] brokers drove a thriving trade in freight. Their occupation having now gone, they were induced to apply to the railway authorities to abolish the Carting Agency, but, as the result shows, they were unsuccessful. That the system of collecting goods is gaining ground is apparent from the fact that several offices have been opened at Koorn, [illegible], Sion, [illegible], and other places, at which goods are carted and despatched by railway on the B. B. line.

I shall cite one instance to show that the present rate of twelve annas a ton is not at all remunerative. When the last contract between Mr. Pilcher and the G. I. P. railway ceased, the traffic manager worked the carting of goods departmentally for one month on the following plan. It was agreed with Mr. Pilcher that he should supply carts at the rate of seven annas to carry about three-fourths of a ton of goods, the railway company maintaining all the necessary establishment, such as weighers, checkers, clerks, [illegible] peons, superintendents, &c., &c., which, when computed, swells up the charge per ton to more than a rupee, whereas the rate charged by Mr. Pilcher when the last contract existed was [illegible] annas. And yet we now hear of a storm [illegible] about 12 annas [illegible] As to your remarks about the respective distances the agent has to remove goods from the two termini stations, I have to bring to your notice the fact that all the cotton that arrives in Bombay [illegible] way into the [illegible] presses, some to warehouses, while a great deal, on the near approach of the rainy season, is carried to different parts of the native town, where dealers have their godowns, such as Duncan Road, Jail Road, [illegible], Mandvie, &c. The cotton season is confined to the three months preceding the rains, and the quantity brought into Bombay by the B. B. line comes to about 35 to 40 thousand tons, giving the carting agent about Rs. 30,000 gross a year; the profit on which may be imagined rather than realised, considering that he has to maintain a vast establishment of carts, bullocks, and a proportionate number of labourers, clerks, &c.

The observation that, when merchants remove their goods in their own carts, they should be allowed the full rates paid to the agent, is most unbusiness-like, and no carting agent with his eyes open will ever undertake so unprofitable a task. For instance, say a merchant in Bombay receives a large number of empty casks or piece-dubbas, weighing two or three tons, he will naturally ask the agent to cart them from the G. I. P. terminus to his Duncan Road store-house. The agent will receive for this work two rupees or so, whereas the actual cost will be four or five times that amount. Again, suppose the same merchant has received heavy packages of rice or wheat, weighing several tons, and to be carried a short distance, he will cart them himself at a trifling cost, and claim drawback at the full rate of twelve annas. What merchant or contractor in Bombay will undertake work on such one-sided terms?

One remark more. With all that has been written against the carting system, it has failed to convince the Government, the railway authorities, the merchants, the Chamber of Commerce and the public in general of the alleged inutility of the agency; whereas the contrary seems to be the case,—that it relieves the merchants of a great deal of bother, and the railway companies of responsibility, and to the public it is a great and a convenient boon.

A. B.

2nd July.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—A notification in yesterday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Soonderjee Moolji as a Member of the Bombay Port Trust.

THEFT.—One Goverdhun Valjee, residing [illegible] Wady, reported to the Police that his brother with whom he has been living, had absconded [illegible] pair of gold wristlets, of the value of Rs. [illegible]

NEGLECTING TO TAKE [illegible] before Mr. Cooper, at the [illegible] was charged with plying [illegible] obtaining a license. The de[fendant] was sentenced to pay a fine o[f] [illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible].—The [illegible] registered during the week [illegible] June, was 260, being 13 [illegible] week, 36 less than the total [illegible] July 1873, and 39 less than [illegible] ponding period in the previous [illegible] week 255 births were reported [illegible] of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE [illegible] of silver in the Mint on the [illegible] 1874, Rs. 62,34,331; [illegible] week, Rs. 78,375; deduct [illegible] week, Rs. 8,09,000; balance, Rs. [illegible] in addition 18,39[illegible] rupees' w[orth] [illegible] belonging to private individuals [illegible] vaults and awaiting assay.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the [illegible] before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee [illegible] Portuguese, describing himself [illegible] the vessels in the harbour, [illegible] stantine, a seaman, with assault [illegible] appears had attacked the complainant [illegible] grievously [illegible] and [illegible] was produced in court, comprising [illegible] six-barrelled revolver, and a dag[ger] [illegible] Worship convicted and sentenced [illegible] pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THE RUBATTINO COMPANY [illegible] Rubattino Company have re[illegible] "Rome, 30th May [illegible] Boyard and our three [illegible] which left Bombay [illegible] tell you how very much [illegible] arrangements on board [illegible] ence. Nothing could [illegible] shown to us by Capt[ain] [illegible] ship, and the officers [illegible] in their desire for [illegible] voyages [illegible] future pleasant [illegible] steamer, and M[illegible] you will exp[illegible] are indebted [illegible] &c., FRED[illegible]

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on 18 June, 2017

Andamans, was Deputy Adjutant-General on the appointment of the first Royal Army officer to be Adjutant-General, and this is probably the reason why his name is now brought forward; but we should think his claims are scarcely equal to those of Colonel Dillon.

It is reported that the station master and assistant station master at Phillour, whence a carriage was blown away lately by a dust-storm, on to the Sutlej Bridge, as described a few days back, have been suspended. They allege that the carriage was duly chained down to the line, but that the lock broke under the strain. If this is shown to have been the case, it is difficult to see how anybody can deserve blame for what happened, unless the peculiar liability of carriages at Phillour to be carried [illegible] to sea, so to speak, by gales of wind, is well understood. In that case, of course, it would be the duty of a station-master to see that he had everything snug when a gale came on. Meanwhile, remarks a contemporary, it seems to us that a good deal of credit is due to the engine-driver in coming over the bridge with extreme caution, even though he had no reason to expect any particular obstacle. His care averted a catastrophe that might have been one of terrible fatality.

PERHAPS the most popular man in Australia at the present moment, observes the *Ceylon Times*, is Mr. Dalrymple, late of Ceylon. This gentleman, who was in charge of the Queensland North-East Coast Expedition, has sent in to Government a glowing account of the capabilities of the regions discovered by his party, and Australia is in ecstasies at possessing real "tropics" of her own. Mr. Dalrymple has in fact turned the heads of the Colonists, and we shall probably soon hear of a rush to Queensland. Speaking of the country on the banks of the [illegible] river, the explorer says—"We had [illegible] with a true tropical [illegible] a vast and hitherto hidden [illegible] ications of which for every [illegible] cultivation at one stroke [illegible] not only far beyond all [illegible] agricultural coun- [illegible] estion settled—on [illegible] tries, the names of which are household words." [illegible] around Mourilyan harbour are to [illegible] n, Java, and Jamaica in the produc- [illegible] offee. "Here," reports Mr. Dalrymple, [illegible] tropical Queensland exhibited a vegetation thoroughly oriental in its character, and unlike any other in the Australian colonies. The hills around Mourilyan harbour possess a richness of soil, a denseness of jungle, and a general gradient of slope which will render them very valuable for coffee plantations. The uninitiated in this industry are of opinion that any good soil, with even plains or open forest upon it, will grow coffee; but the practical planter knows that it can only be carried on profitably in the rich vegetable loams (mixed with the detritus of volcanic tuffs, limestones, or schists, granites, &c.,) only found in virgin forests such as those of the central mountain zones of Ceylon, Java or [illegible] maica. I consider that the coffee lands [illegible] e N. E. coast of Queensland, which we have [illegible] explored, are quite equal to any of these, and I believe that climatic influences will tend [illegible] the production of a berry of very superior [illegible] ality and value. The question of coffee growth [illegible] hin the influence of the sea-breeze is simply on [illegible] of climate, regulated by latitude, elevation, [illegible] ocean currents. In Ceylon, which is in 7·N. [illegible] which is 17·N., low class c[illegible]s as well as in Jamaica, near the coast; the zone [illegible] fees only are grown high class plantation [illegible] of production of the [illegible] about 2,500 feet to the sorts extends [illegible] 4,000 feet above the [illegible] rost [illegible] the latter bei[illegible]

his house. We all then went and stood [illegible] house. Visram came out of his house [illegible] along with him. At this time the prisoner [illegible] where he was going. I afterward left the men. [illegible] left, the prisoner said, "We are going in search of [illegible] wife." The four men went towards the race-cou[illegible] new road. This was about half-past nine in th[illegible] It was a dark night, but we could see a li[illegible] prisoner the next morning near the Grant Road [illegible] station. He was on duty there. When he saw me [illegible] me and said, "If any one asks you about my [illegible] search of Visram's wife, don't tell. If he asks yo[illegible] or hangs you, don't tell." The night before the [illegible] was dressed in these clothes (produced in Court).

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—It was at 8 o'c[illegible] the morning I saw the prisoner the second time. [illegible] Visram joined us he did so in a friendly way. I knew [illegible] Mahadoo. I first told of what I had seen to a Je[illegible] Vittoo. I was taken into custody by the Jemadar, [illegible] en to the hospital. The Jemadar didn't charge me with the murder. I have been once [illegible] Court. [illegible] conversation with Mahadoo [illegible] ving evidence. [illegible] know Mahadoo's father. [illegible] conversation [illegible] before giving evidence. I [illegible] had a quarrel with the prisoner.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—I was examined by the Coroner before I gave evidence at the Police Court. When I first went to the hospital I saw Visram, he was [illegible]

Sev[illegible] called, who stated the facts referred [illegible] eral.

Dr. [illegible] to the J. J. Hospital, sta[illegible] that the [illegible] ught to the hospital o[illegible] 20th of May [illegible] on the 5th of [illegible] The lower [illegible] the deceased were [illegible] fragments. The [illegible] of the scalp on the [illegible] the head was extensively bruised. The [illegible] tured, and parts of the face much bruised [illegible] death was exhaustion from the injuries [illegible] juries might have been caused by a club.

Mr. Purcell then addressed the jury o[illegible] prisoner. He would call their attention, [illegible] difficulties under which the prisoner labo[illegible] poor man, without the means of obtaining [illegible] witnesses; his mouth was shut, so that he was [illegible] plain many circumstances which could probably [illegible] easily explained; he had no solicitor, and was unable to communicate with his co[illegible] who only held a co[illegible] the depositions. This being [illegible] would ask the [illegible] pay the more attention to [illegible] had to deal the[illegible] leniently with the evidence [illegible] before them. He would now examine the evidence and he supposed the jury must have wondered for [illegible] the time what this evidence was all about, for it was long before any witness had appeared who had given any evidence of the murder. First, there was a total absence of [illegible] tive or design on the part of the prisoner. It [illegible] for one man to kill another to obtain his [illegible] here the prisoner had already obtained the [illegible] 's wife. He had even deserted her. There was no object therefore to be gained by the murder. As to design, the only evidence was that on the Sunday before the murder was committed he was seen whittling a stick. Surely there was no [illegible] on a Sunday than whittling a stick. [illegible] the prisoner had let fall some remark as to what he was [illegible] do it would have shown design, but there was nothing of that kind here: not a word had fallen from the prisoner to show that he was angry with the deceased. Then, on the evening in question, according to the evidence of Narayen, the prisoner had met the other two men, who were accused of being in this conspiracy, on the road by accident. There was no evidence of their meeting by a common arrangement. Again, they had not asked Visram to join them, He seeing them coming down the road had joined them in a friendly manner, and then they had all strolled on together. The only thing was the statement made by Narayen that the prisoner had said "Let us go and look for Visram's wife." But supposing this to be true, how easily it might be explained. She had left the house where she had put up with the prisoner for three or four days, and it was only natural that he should suggest to Visram to go and look for her. He submitted that the Crown had failed completely to prove that there was either motive or design, and in a trial of this kind the jury had not to consider whether the circumstances of the case and the conduct of the prisoner were consistent with guilt, but whether they were inconsistent with innocence. Next as to the depositions of the deceased. On the day after the assault he had made a solemn declaration. The jury had heard from Mr Nana Morojee that on this occasion he was in great suffering, and that on the second occasion he was vastly recovered; but there was no evidence that he was delirious the first time. Had he been delirious Mr. Nana Morojee would never have taken the deposition. Besides, the document, on the face of it, showed that the evidence was not given in a delirious state. Now could anything explain the statement in this deposition that the prisoner had nothing to do with the assault? The deposition was either true or was a terrible perjury, and if it was the latter the jury were asked to hang the prisoner on the evidence of a self-convicted perjurer. It was afterwards, when the deceased felt he was getting better, that he had thought of taking revenge on the man who had enticed away his wife. If the jury believed the first statement, the case at once fell to the ground; if they believed the second, could they convict a man on the evidence of one who had deliberately committed perjury? The police on searching the prisoner's house had found clothes with blood-stains, but who did not occasionally get blood on his clothes from some accident! Referring to Dr. Knapp's evidence, the learned counsel said he did not think it proved that the assault had been made with sticks. The fact of the bruises being on the side of the deceased's head and face [illegible] the blows had been given with [illegible] it was true that it was wro[illegible] murdered, it was [illegible] abetment [illegible]

[illegible] been sent to him by his [illegible] applying to the Court. His [illegible] the affidavit that Mr. Ardaseer [illegible] going through the books of his [illegible] shares which he thought stood for [illegible] boy [illegible] standing in the name of Mahomed [illegible] Of course the first person he applied to for [illegible] ion regarding the shares was Mahomed Dan[illegible]

[illegible] a considerable time had been spent in argument [illegible] learned counsel on each side, his Lordship said [illegible] of opinion that Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer was not competent to make this application [illegible] section 26, and he discharged the rule with costs.

RE NANABHOY DOMANJEE.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the insolvent and moved for a renewal of the protection order granted on the 4th of March last.

Mr Pigot opposed the application on behalf of Fatma Beebee, the widow and executrix of the opposing creditor, Mahomed Ali Shir[illegible]. New matter, he said, had arisen since [illegible] granted the first order, and it [illegible] that matter that he app[illegible] the order. The [illegible] pect of which costs [illegible] under a decree of [illegible] not moved on the [illegible] that the defence [illegible] made, and that when [illegible] dence it was found that [illegible] ther from those in his written [illegible] that the statements in the written [illegible] were wholly untrue. The learned Judge expressed his opinion that the insolvent had [illegible] ty of misconduct amounting to breach of trust. [illegible] yabjee, in replying, contended that the affida[illegible] atma Beebee was not reliable, as she had de[illegible] to facts which had taken place in open Court, and she being a Mahomedan lady could not possibly have heard them herself. Mere failure in a suit was not proof of a vexatious defence.

His Lordship here desired that Mr. Justice Marriot's notes in the suit referred to by Fatima Beebee should be brought to prove the accuracy of her affidavit, and these not being at hand the case was postponed till Wednesday next.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day the following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Gunnoo Oomajee, liabilities Rs. 613; Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy, Rs. 620; Memon Essoo and wife, Rs. 1,024; Megjee Mooljee, Rs. 1,060; Khoja Kurrim Goolam Hussain Rs. 1,067; Framjee Ruttonjee Maistree Rs. 518; Cassiram Cullian, Rs. 857; Govind (alias Seina) Wittoojee, Rs. 759.

SEASON REPORTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH JUNE.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 20th, 15 feet 9 inches, being 3 feet 2 inches higher than on same date last year. Course of main stream having changed, town of Kotri (Gorabari) no longer in danger. Squall of rain in Kurrachee on 19th, with much thunder and lightning. Slight rain all over district. Bajri 14-92 to 15-86 seers. High winds.

Haiderabad.—River within 13 inches of last year's maximum. High winds with dust. Slight rain in some talookas. District healthy.

Shikarpur.—Weather very sultry. River falling, but still more water in the canals than required.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather very hot and oppressive. Nights extremely sultry. Slight shower of rain in talooka Thul on 18th. Grain deras of present rabi crops destroyed by floods.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1 inch 40 cents. Weather squally all the week. Agricultural operations progressing. A temple at Parantej struck by lightning and damaged.

Kaira.—Rain 1 inch 58 cents. Sowing commenced. Health good.

Surat.—Sowing commenced. Rainfall 11 inches 88 cents.

Broach.—Rain 8 inches 55 cents. Public health good.

Khandesh.—Rain 2 inches 51 cents. at Dhulia. Cotton market unchanged. Weather cool and cloudy. Public health good. Guinea-worm in parts of Amalner and Pimpalner talookas.

Nasik.—Rain 3 inches 99 cents. Sowing progressing; young crop good. Public health good. Dengue in Yeola.

Tanna.—Rain 18 inches 33 cents.; fall favourable throughout the collectorate. Sowing operations [illegible] completed in some talookas. Fever prevailing [illegible] Mahim, Shahpur, and Bhewndy [illegible] disease in Mahim, Warra, Sh[illegible] ague in Tanna.

Poona.—[illegible]

VISIT OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER TO CACHAR.

(*Englishman.*)

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has just been on a visit of inspection to Cachar, where he was most cordially received by all classes. During his stay in Silchar, the tea planters presented him with an address, of which the following is a copy:

"On this the first occasion on which you have visited Cachar since this district has passed under your jurisdiction as Chief Commissioner of Assam, the planting community are desirous of expressing their gratification that the long-contemplated scheme for a Chief Commissionership on this frontier has at last been carried out, and that an officer of such well-known reputation and ability as yourself has has been chosen as first administrator of the new province. We welcome you most heartily into the district, and look forward with great hope to a long career of prosperity for Cachar under your enlightened and able rule, and we beg most respectfully to assure you that in all measures you may consider advisable towards its progress and advancement you will have our assistance and support as far as our necessarily limited powers admit.

We may be permitted perhaps to point out that the welfare of the district is most intimately connected with that of the tea-planting interest which we represent. Cachar, though by no means a large place, yet produces a greater quantity of tea than any other district in India. You will therefore find it studded over with tea plantations in all directions, affording employment to a very considerable body of Europeans and to a very large number of imported and indigenous labourers. These tea settlers may be described as a manufacturing population growing little food for themselves, and consequently giving an excellent market to the villagers for their agricultural produce of all kinds. Tea planters have, therefore, not only introduced an enterprise now happily profitable to all immediately engaged in it, but have also indirectly been the means of benefiting all classes of the community, and much as they themselves have done in the clearing away of waste land, still more has been accomplished by the native settlers under the stimulus of the high prices and ready market obtainable for their crops. In further illustration of this subject, we may point out that planters pay away annually in the district some thirty lakhs of rupees, and that a very small proportion of this large sum ever leaves Cachar again.

Under these circumstances, we trust that you will excuse us if we make a few remarks on certain matters in which we are deeply interested, and regarding which we wish to place before you an expression of our views, and we would refer first of all to the subject of roads and communications. We have a large mileage of roads in the district, and on this point we have little cause of complaint, but in the matters of surface repairs of these roads, bridging and ferry arrangements, there is very great room for improvement, and we shall be exceedingly grateful for any assistance you can give us in bringing about a better state of things We would also draw your attention to our river communication with Calcutta. This, during the rains, or, say, from June to October, is fairly good, and steamers ply regularly on the line, but for seven months of the year the latter run up only as far as Chuttuck, and we experience, in consequence, great delay and inconvenience in shipping our teas, and getting up our stores thence. It is generally believed that at no very great expense this difficulty might be obviated by deepening the river channels at one or two points, so as to admit of a small steamer or steam launch running up to Cachar at all seasons of the year. This would be a great advantage to us, and to the district generally, and would facilitate greatly our communications, not only with Calcutta, but also with Shillong, to which latter place, now that it has become the seat of our Government, it is desirable we should have easy approach. We trust, therefore, that you will have the question fully enquired into, and, if possible, enable us to have steam communication continuous between Cachar and Calcutta all the year round.

We wish also to make a few remarks on the great change in our labour laws which recent legislation h[illegible] brought about. We refer to the removal [illegible] tracts of what are known as time-ex[illegible] under the provisions of the [illegible] case a labourer of this [illegible] ment, we hav[illegible] only [illegible]

depressed condition, even a slight rise [illegible] produce disastrous consequences. But fo[illegible] is no fear that your industry will be ill [illegible] rise in wages. It is beyond all things nece[illegible] planting interest that the relations of master and [illegible] should be placed as much as possible on a plain un[illegible] plicated basis. I need hardly remind you that [illegible] freer the labourer is the greater the difficulty of adjusting his claims is. Free labour is causing the same complications in England, as it must one day cause here. I have good hope that your industry may weather the storm. But I may remind you that you have the expedient of making contracts under advances with your labourers, and thus bringing them within the scope of Act XIII. of 1859.

As regards the procedure in granting lands in fee simple, I am fully aware that the suspension of the rules by the Government of India has put a stop for a time to the sale of waste lands. But the new rules have now passed, and there appears to be no reason why delay should now occur. I must remind you that the suspension of operations under the rules was a reaction from the too hurried procedure of some years ago,—the reaction from a period when undue facility for the acquisition of land led to speculation and ruin. Then I want the society interested in tea planting to remember that the sale of Government lands in fee simple is quite an exceptional grace accorded to you at variance with the usual policy of the State. We do not profess to sell lands in any way eligible for cultivation under lease land, which there is a prospect may be cultivated in lease within any reasonable period of time. It is only in cases where land could not otherwise be cultivated that we are willing to sell it in fee simple. So much for the sale of lands. I am aware, too, that the lease of waste lands under the ordinary district tenure has been suspended since last year. I am in daily expectation of orders from the Government of India which will enable me again to lease lands for tea cultivation under the ordinary district tenure. For myself I do not see why tea cultivated on leasehold tenure should not be as profitable as tea cultivated on freehold tenure.

I now hear for the first time that the cultivation of tea is extending in the permanently settled part of the district of Sylhet. This is a matter for much congratulation to everyone concerned. Such extension is in the best interest of Government.

Gentlemen, before we part, I thank you again for your kind and hospitable words; you may rely upon it that I have your interests at heart, that I appreciate the value of the tea industry to the province which the Government has placed under my charge.

Your representations shall on all occasions receive a fair hearing and full consideration."

Planters are much gratified, we understand, with the tone of this reply from the Chief Commissioner, indicating, as it does, that he thoroughly appreciates the value of their tea enterprise as a source of prosperity to the district, and that he is giving his earnest attention to all matters in which the planting community are interested. The change he announces with reference to the Road Executive meets with universal approval, and is decidedly a step in the right direction, and his announcement on the labour question, that Act XIII. of 1859, otherwise known as the Artificer's Act, would apply to contracts with tea labourers has lessened much the anxiety all planters in Cachar have entertained since the passing of the recent Labour Act of the Bengal Council that there was a large element of unsoundness and consequent danger in our labour system. All interested in tea know that the custom here has been to formally enter into an agreement for a year or two years, with each time-expired coolie wishing to give his services again to the garden, in consideration for which he obtained a bonus varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per year of service. He then, by the old laws, was compelled to carry out this contract, specifically, unless he could show special cause for not doing so. But the removal of this class of coolie entirely from the provisions of the recently enacted Labour Act, were Act XIII. of 1859 not available to meet the case, would render all agreements such as that described [illegible] desirable, since the coolie would recei[illegible] contract which the planter could [illegible] performance of which [illegible] security. The la[illegible] that Act [illegible]

[illegible] But [illegible] think i[illegible] canal in time of war, [illegible] my noble friend has [illegible] discuss it. As to the pap[illegible] has asked, I do not think th[illegible] any [illegible] pond with the terms of his notice.

Lord Houghton was afraid that while the Suez [illegible] redounded to the credit of M. de Lesseps, it had not as yet redounded to his pocket. The noble earl said the canal was not in the market. He thought the noble earl was mistaken. He believed it had been frequently in the market and that it was so at present. The noble earl had declined to enter into the question of the neutralization of the canal in time of war, but that was a very serious question for us, and one which we could have to consider. The satisfactory settlement of the whole matter need not, in his opinion, be made a great international work. It was one which might be accomplished almost entirely by arrangement between this country and the Ottoman Empire.

EGYPT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

JUNE 2.

AFTER the mail left Alexandria on last Monday morning (May 25) the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls-General of the foreign Powers in Egypt were astonished to receive a Circular from Riaz Pasha, formerly Assistant to Nubar Pasha, announcing that he had been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Khedive, and requesting the continuance of the friendly support, &c., which had been given to his predecessor. In other words, Nubar Pasha had been suddenly deprived of the office he had held so long and filled so ably. The dismissal was not only abrupt, but it was rendered additionally painful by the manner in which it was done. On Tuesday, the 26th, Nubar Pasha was to have gone to Europe as the representative of Egypt to arrange at Rome, Vienna, Paris, &c., for the appointment of Judges to the reformed Tribunals, and he hoped to prevail on France to accede to the measure. On the Saturday previous the Viceroy came from Cairo with his Court and the other Ministers, and took up his residence in his new Palace at Ramle the following day, and on that day the various Consuls-General, &c., who had audience of him, and who saw Nubar Pasha on business, not only had no intimation of the impending *coup*, but were informed by Nubar of his intended departure and of the object of his mission, Riaz Pasha being named as the official who was to conduct the business of his Department while Nubar was away. There were, however, persons who left the Palace of Ras-et-Teen that forenoon with the impression that Nubar was *distrait*, and that there was a screw loo[illegible] somewhere. The Viceroy went on board [illegible] ficent steam yacht Muharousa, wh[illegible] installed for her visit to Rh[illegible] Ministers were [illegible] the ba[illegible]

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[illegible] and that [illegible]y. No one knows. [illegible] the Viceroy kept on [illegible]rs, seeing that he is a very shrewd [illegible] of business, with a wonderful head for calculations and figures, and that he has not hesitated [illegible] drop any very hot potato—such as the vast paper [illegible]story at Boulac—the moment it made his fingers bu[illegible]. Just now he is in much favour with the Bourse gentlemen, and he was loudly cheered as he drove through the great Square yesterday. It appears that a European house in Alexandra was placed in insolvency by the conduct of a firm in London. The Viceroy heard of this and at once offered to give them the money demanded by the creditors, receiving some land and houses in return. There is always much anxiety manifested with respect to the Viceroy's movements, the great point being whether he is going to Constantinople or not; in other words, whether his Highness is about to spend, one way or other, several hundreds of thousand pounds. For the present the building of palaces seems to be at an end, for the workmen are putting the finishing touches to the palace at Benale, which is on part of the site of Cæsar's Camp, and not far from the scene of Abercrombie's victory. The probability is that the Viceroy will go to Europe, but he will not visit Turkey unless it is necessary to do so. Palace-building is a favourite pasttime in the vicinity of the Golden House, and the djons who build them must be paid. The recent operations in Arabia have drawn very largely on the Treasury of Stamboul, and it is calculated on good authority that the outlay on military movements within the last two years in the unprofitable display of power around Yemen has exceeded £2,000,000. The 30,000 men said to be in Arabia have to be fed by imported provisions, and vessels are passing Port Said through the the Canal to Jeddah, &c., laden with corn from Odessa, for Arabia is no longer "blest" in any part.

The recent difficulty with the Suez Canal has caused a renewal of the rumours which are spread about every year that foreign Governments are discussing schemes for the purchase of the interests of the company. Sometimes the project is attributed to private individuals, and if a great English Peer and a capitalist *en voyage* visit Egypt in the autumn it is immediately affirmed in Alexandria that "they have come to buy the Suez Canal." A *brochure* in French, without a printer's or publisher's name, entitled "*La Solution de la Question du Canal de Suez*" has attracted much attention. It contains an elabo[illegible] the idea put forward in a pamphlet pub[illegible] Co. last year, *Redemption of the* [illegible] proposes that the different [illegible]00, with which [illegible] so as to

[illegible] from her school. Her architec[illegible] astonishment, engendering admiration, [illegible] even in its present ruins. In [illegible]sians of the oldest Empire had made [illegible] astronomy, hydraulics, geodesy sufficing [illegible]ents. After a few experimental failures they [illegible] year by the heliacal rising of Sirius, as it is [illegible] their three four-months' seasons of flood time, seed and harvest, accorded with the favoured nature of the country. Whether their configuration of the lands they conquered—for like the Prussians they carried with them itinerary plans of the countries they invaded—whether the determinations of the areas and boundaries of their own precious portions of fertile soil were as precise as those of our practised land surveyors, and their applied mathematics as exact, I presume not to pronounce, but numerous papyri testify to the precision and exactitude of the bounds of private property. And this one fact may merit mention—viz. that the sphere or circle in their symbol of the Supreme is never exact, is purposely depressed at opposite poles, as if a knowledge of the true form of the world they lived in made them adopt their oblate spheroid" as the type of the universe. Howsoever that may be, Egypt was the cradle of science and of art, as of administrative government and of religion. She, by uniform testimony of history and philosophy, was the inventress of letters, of the symbols of thought, whereby her learning could be recorded and handed down as it has been, and now that we have learned her, for the instruction of all time. To Egypt, while her sages lived, resorted the Greeks for their various knowledges, and hence they drew the sources of their mythology and philosophy, as well as the canons of their sculpture and architecture. From Orpheus, Hesiod, Pythagoras, onwards to Eudoxus and Plato, every name immortalized by its share in the development of the Grecian intellect is recorded to have visited and sojourned in Egypt. As I gazed on the solitary obelisk that still stands to attest the old grandeur of Heliopolis—the Oxford of Egypt—of which ruined city the extent is indicated by surrounding mounds, where Plato lodged, which in the time of Strabo could be pointed out to the old geographer; there Plato studied, it would seem, some years—as long, perhaps, as lasted the profits of the paternal olive-harvest with which he was endowed for the Egyptian journey, in order to meet the expenses of a student's residence. From the priests of On the Grecian sage received the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, which he afterwards developed in the garden of the Academy at Athens, with profit and delight to his listeners, 2,[illegible] years ago, as to the readers of the estimable Oxford professor's translation which brightens the intellectual history of the present year. The great Hebrew teacher, Plato's predecessor, who drew his "learning" also from the same Egyptian source, could not admit the after-life, or teach of reward or retribution in a future state, without risk tainting his monotheism with some trace of the manifold symbolism environing the worship of the Divine son of Amen, who, after suffering loss of the mortal life he had assumed for the bettering of mankind, became, on resuming his godhead, their judge. All other histories are comparatively recent after that of Egypt. The Jewish branches off at a late period of the temporary and partial conquest of Egypt by the Syro-Arabian race. Assyria and Babylon grew in wisdom and stature under the stern discipline and example of the conquerors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Dynasties, the glorious periods of the Thotmes and Rameses, the types of the classical Sesostris and Memnon. At a subsequent period the roving Argonauts showed Greece the way to the sea cities and harbours of the many mouths of old Nile. At a still later period the Neoplatonisms of the early fathers of the Church grew rankly from the rich hotbed of the well-endowed schools, libraries, and churches of Alexandria. And so the several streams of knowledge and belief converging from these several derivatives have spread westward and northward, ever deepening and widening, to culminate in such conditions of social humanity as now characterize Europe and her mighty offshoots.

THE LAUNCH OF THE TWIN SHIP CASTALIA.

(*Standard.*)

ONE at least of the many rival schemes for transporting passengers across the channel in moderate [illegible] likely to have a fair trial. The English [illegible] Company yesterday launched their [illegible] of the Thames Iron[illegible] presence of a [illegible]

SONGS OF TWO WORLDS.

SOME three years ago a first batch of *Songs of Two Worlds*, by "a New Writer," called forth favourable comments from several competent critics. It was not so much perhaps their own substantial excellence that commanded notice as the promise arising out of a union of rare culture with a fresh study of nature that gave assurance of future and riper products. Though, as it chanced, the volume was not reviewed in these columns, this was not because the poems failed to attract or arrest our attention, so much as because they appeared too slender for detailed criticism. In some of them the rhyme was woven with art and melody to represent the beautiful things of external life; others evinced a scholar's insight into deeper philosophies, and bespoke habitual converse with ancient and classic models. Those who read the first series—which the second instalment just published can hardly fail to recall to public attention—will remember the delicate and refined fancy which breathes in such love-songs as "Love's Mirror," the truth to nature hit in the reminiscence "By the Sea," the hardly less natural strains "On an old Minster," and the pathos and realism of such pieces as "In Trafalgar Square," "In Regent Street," and "The Young Mother." Perhaps the author's finest and strongest effort was the study of the human mind in its quest of truth and satisfaction, called "Wandering Soul" a poem which surveyed in turn the various arts, philosophies, and religions of mankind, in a series of stanzas of which one alone, containing the poet's reference to Socrates, will serve to exhibit the sterling quality of his muse:—

> And that white soul, clothed with a satyr's form,
> Which shone beneath the laurels day by day,
> And, fired with burning faith in God and right,
> Doubted men's doubts away.

But through all the writer's first published efforts one characteristic was conspicuous—namely, a healthy earnestness of thought and purpose, choosing fit themes and few breaking out into song because the stirred spirit could not brook longer silence, and expanding itself in wholesome and generous sympathies with the highest human interest. We are glad to find that in our busy and practical age there is a sufficient number of readers susceptible of impressions from healthy poetry to have encouraged this "New Writer" to a second venture.

It is always interesting to glean internal evidence of a poet's scope and motive; and in these new songs several pieces show that the author prefers the living present to the dead past for his theme and inspiration, sees his way clearer in the contemplation of the real and earnest than in the mazes of art and fancy, and, above all, holds that a singer is responsible for the moral tone of his lays. In his "Apology," after a passage of great beauty which pleads for the photographic delineation of nature and humanity as they are, instead of

> Blue hills with adumbrations faint,
> Or misty aureoled saint,

he thus defines the office and ministry of a genuine "vates" by a subtle and truthful contrast:—

> Dull creed of earthy souls! who tell
> That, be the song of heaven or hell,
> Who truly sings, sings well,
> And with the same encomiums greet
> The satyr baring brutish feet,
> And pure child-angels sweet;
>
> Whose praise in equal meed can share
> The Mænad with distempered hair,
> The cold Madonna fair.
>
> Great singers of the past! whose song
> Still streams down earthward pure and strong,
> Free from all stain of wrong;
> Whose lives were chequered, but whose verse
> The generations still rehearse;
> Yet never soul grew worse.

Towards the close of the same poem he indicates with still more distinctness his own poetical "platform," and also affords a clue to the title of his volumes, which represents, it seems, his twofold object of imaging the features of the [illegible] of to-day and reaching forward to the better world [illegible] which latter he dreams of

> [illegible]ed, wrong redressed,
> [illegible]r oppressed,

[illegible]eral

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